## SHB 1409 - S COMM AMD

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By Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

## ADOPTED 04/15/2003

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the littering of 3 4 potentially dangerous products poses a greater danger to the public safety than other classes of litter. Broken glass, human waste, and 5 6 other dangerous materials along roadways, within parking lots, and on 7 pedestrian, bicycle, and recreation trails elevates the risk to public 8 safety, such as vehicle tire punctures, and the risk to the community 9 volunteers who spend their time gathering and properly disposing of the litter left behind by others. As such, the legislature finds that a 10 11 higher penalty should be imposed on those who improperly dispose of 12 potentially dangerous products, such as is imposed on those who 13 improperly dispose of tobacco products.
- 14 **Sec. 2.** RCW 70.93.030 and 2000 c 154 s 1 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
- 16 ((As used in)) The definitions in this section apply throughout
  17 this chapter unless the context ((indicates)) clearly requires
  18 otherwise((÷)).
  - (1) "Conveyance" means a boat, airplane, or vehicle( $(\dot{\tau})$ ).
  - (2) "Department" means the department of ecology( $(\dot{\tau})$ ).
- 21 (3) "Director" means the director of the department of 22  $ecology((\dot{\tau}))$ .
- 23 (4) "Disposable package or container" means all packages or 24 containers defined as such by rules ((and regulations)) adopted by the 25 department of  $ecology((\div))$ .
- 26 (5) "Junk vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 27  $46.55.010((\div))$ .
- 28 (6) "Litter" means all waste material including but not limited to 29 disposable packages or containers thrown or deposited as herein

- prohibited and solid waste that is illegally dumped, but not including the wastes of the primary processes of mining, logging, sawmilling, farming, or manufacturing( $(\dot{\tau})$ ). "Litter" includes the material described in subsection (10) of this section as "potentially dangerous litter."
  - (7) "Litter bag" means a bag, sack, or other container made of any material which is large enough to serve as a receptacle for litter inside the vehicle or watercraft of any person. It is not necessarily limited to the state approved litter bag but must be similar in size and capacity( $(\dot{\tau})$ ).
- 11 (8) "Litter receptacle" means those containers adopted by the 12 department of ecology and which may be standardized as to size, shape, 13 capacity, and color and which shall bear the state anti-litter symbol, 14 as well as any other receptacles suitable for the depositing of 15 litter( $(\dot{\tau})$ ).
- 16 (9) "Person" means any political subdivision, government agency, 17 municipality, industry, public or private corporation, copartnership, 18 association, firm, individual, or other entity whatsoever( $(\div)$ ).
- 19 (10) "Potentially dangerous litter" means litter that is likely to
  20 injure a person or cause damage to a vehicle or other property.
  21 "Potentially dangerous litter" means:
- 22 <u>(a) Cigarettes, cigars, or other tobacco products that are capable</u>
  23 of starting a fire;
  - (b) Glass;

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- 25 (c) A container or other product made predominantly or entirely of 26 glass;
- 27 <u>(d) A hypodermic needle or other medical instrument designed to cut</u>
  28 <u>or pierce;</u>
- (e) Raw human waste, including soiled baby diapers, regardless of whether or not the waste is in a container of any sort; and
  - (f) Nails or tacks.
- 32 (11) "Public place" means any area that is used or held out for use 33 by the public whether owned or operated by public or private 34 interests( $(\div)$ ).
- 35  $((\frac{(11)}{(11)}))$  <u>(12)</u> "Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing 36 waste materials into a finished product for use other than landfill 37 disposal or incineration( $(\div)$ ).

- $((\frac{12}{12}))$  <u>(13)</u> "Recycling center" means a central collection point 2 for recyclable materials $((\div))$ .
- $((\frac{13}{13}))$  <u>(14)</u> "To litter" means a single or cumulative act of disposing of litter( $(\div)$ ).

- $((\frac{14}{1}))$  (15) "Vehicle" includes every device capable of being moved upon a public highway and in, upon, or by which any persons or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, excepting devices moved by human or animal power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks $((\div))$ .
- $((\frac{(15)}{(15)}))$  <u>(16)</u> "Waste reduction" means reducing the amount or toxicity of waste generated or reusing materials $((\div))$ .
- $((\frac{(16)}{(16)}))$  "Watercraft" means any boat, ship, vessel, barge, or other floating craft.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 70.93.060 and 2002 c 175 s 45 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
  - (1) It is a violation of this section to abandon a junk vehicle upon any property. In addition, no person shall throw, drop, deposit, discard, or otherwise dispose of litter upon any public property in the state or upon private property in this state not owned by him or her or in the waters of this state whether from a vehicle or otherwise including but not limited to any public highway, public park, beach, campground, forest land, recreational area, trailer park, highway, road, street, or alley except:
  - (a) When the property is designated by the state or its agencies or political subdivisions for the disposal of garbage and refuse, and the person is authorized to use such property for that purpose;
  - (b) Into a litter receptacle in a manner that will prevent litter from being carried away or deposited by the elements upon any part of the private or public property or waters.
- 30 (2)(a) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, it is 31 a class 3 civil infraction as provided in RCW 7.80.120 for a person to 32 litter in an amount less than or equal to one cubic foot.
- 33 (b) It is a misdemeanor for a person to litter in an amount greater 34 than one cubic foot but less than one cubic yard. The person shall 35 also pay a litter cleanup restitution payment equal to twice the actual 36 cost of cleanup, or fifty dollars per cubic foot of litter, whichever

The court shall distribute one-half of the restitution payment to the landowner and one-half of the restitution payment to the law enforcement agency investigating the incident. The court may, in addition to or in lieu of part or all of the cleanup restitution payment, order the person to pick up and remove litter from the property, with prior permission of the legal owner or, in the case of public property, of the agency managing the property. The court may suspend or modify the litter cleanup restitution payment for a first-time offender under this section, if the person cleans up and properly disposes of the litter.

- (c) It is a gross misdemeanor for a person to litter in an amount of one cubic yard or more. The person shall also pay a litter cleanup restitution payment equal to twice the actual cost of cleanup, or one hundred dollars per cubic foot of litter, whichever is greater. The court shall distribute one-half of the restitution payment to the landowner and one-half of the restitution payment to the law enforcement agency investigating the incident. The court may, in addition to or in lieu of part or all of the cleanup restitution payment, order the person to pick up and remove litter from the property, with prior permission of the legal owner or, in the case of public property, of the agency managing the property. The court may suspend or modify the litter cleanup restitution payment for a first-time offender under this section, if the person cleans up and properly disposes of the litter.
  - (d) If a junk vehicle is abandoned in violation of this section, RCW 46.55.230 governs the vehicle's removal, disposal, and sale, and the penalties that may be imposed against the person who abandoned the vehicle.
  - (3) If the violation occurs in a state park, the court shall, in addition to any other penalties assessed, order the person to perform twenty-four hours of community restitution in the state park where the violation occurred if the state park has stated an intent to participate as provided in RCW 79A.05.050.
- (4) It is a class 1 civil infraction as provided in RCW 7.80.120 for a person to discard, in violation of this section, ((a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco product that is capable of starting a fire)) potentially dangerous litter in any amount.

1 **Sec. 4.** RCW 7.80.120 and 1997 c 159 s 2 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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- (1) A person found to have committed a civil infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty.
- (a) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 1 civil infraction shall be two hundred fifty dollars, not including statutory assessments, except for an infraction of state law involving ((tobacco products)) potentially dangerous litter as specified in RCW 70.93.060(4), in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is five hundred dollars;
- (b) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 2 civil infraction shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars, not including statutory assessments;
- 14 (c) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 3 civil infraction shall be fifty dollars, not including statutory assessments; and
- 17 (d) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 4 civil 18 infraction shall be twenty-five dollars, not including statutory 19 assessments.
  - (2) The supreme court shall prescribe by rule the conditions under which local courts may exercise discretion in assessing fines for civil infractions.
  - (3) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time the court may grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment, the court may proceed to collect the penalty in the same manner as other civil judgments and may notify the prosecuting authority of the failure to pay.
- 30 (4) The court may also order a person found to have committed a civil infraction to make restitution.
- 32 **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.61.645 and 1965 ex.s. c 155 s 77 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) ((No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.

- (2)) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any ((destructive or injurious)) material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.
- 4 ((<del>(3)</del>)) <u>(2)</u> Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from 5 a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped 6 upon the highway from such vehicle.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. RCW 70.93.100 (Litter bags--Design and distribution by department authorized--Violations--Penalties) and 1981 c 260 s 15 are each repealed."

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## ADOPTED 04/15/2003

On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "littering;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 70.93.030, 70.93.060, 7.80.120, and 46.61.645; creating a new section; repealing RCW 70.93.100; and prescribing penalties."

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